

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 4, 1796.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, April 30.

THE Porte at last convinced that Russia pursues with obstinacy the project of invasion and war, which it combines with the courts of Vienna and London, prepares itself on all sides to oppose against those violences an active resistance; besides the army which meets at Adrianople, which is become in a manner a place of arms, whence all the troops destined for the defence of our places in Europe will be drawn, numerous garrisons meet at Bender, Chocina, and in all Moldavia. It is added, that the germ of the confederate army of the Poles, who endeavour to reconquer their liberty, increases daily, and the divan entertains already some hopes of treaties of defensive alliances with some European powers concerned in preventing the dismembering of the Ottoman empire. It is also reported that the grand seignor has concluded a treaty with one of the parties who divides Persia, and that party has engaged itself to make a strong diversion in Georgia, in case of a rupture with Russia. That rupture is so much the more certain that the Russian general Suworin is about marching with an army of 24,000 men, to attack that part of Persia which espoused the cause of the Porte.

The number of Turkish troops who have already met at Adrianople, is computed already at 200,000 men, and it is asserted that army is abundantly supplied with every thing that is necessary to open the campaign at the first order. One must know the frugality of the Ottoman armies, not to be astonished at the facility with which the divan looked for all the supply of provisions and victuals which they were in need of.

VIENNA, May 3.

Great changes have taken place in the ministry. The baron de Thugut, formerly minister of foreign affairs, is nominated minister of the cabinet council. The count de Lehrbach has succeeded him in the office of foreign affairs. The count de Rothenhan, chancellor of the court, is nominated minister of conferences, and the count Collondo, grand chamberlain.

The unexpected events of the Milanese have determined the court to send with the utmost expedition to the army of Beaulieu, all the garrisons, not only of Tyrol, but also the troops of Stirie, of Carinthia, of Carniole, &c. &c. It is even feared that they will not arrive in time to check the impetuosity of the French, the consequences of which are dreaded.

The court of Vienna, alarmed by these successes, have, it is said, sent orders to general Warmser to detach 4000 men from his army to reinforce that of Beaulieu, which has retired under Montona; at the same time to march six battalions drawn from Hungary, to the same place. To hasten the march of these troops they have ordered a number of waggons to follow to carry their arms and baggage.

If we are to believe a report which gains credit daily, the courts of Turin and Florence, detached from the coalition, will not be allowed to hold a neutrality inconvenient to the French republic, victorious over its enemies. The peace with the king of Sardinia leaves no doubt with respect to those opposed to the French—but they add that the French government has demanded from the Tuscan government, that they shall no longer give a partial asylum in its ports to the English squadron which has been hitherto plainly protected, even in maritime violence against the French cruisers in the port of Leghorn.

It follows, from the actual situation of the Italian states, that they will find themselves obliged to renounce the apparent neutrality which they have affected, if they would wish to avoid having the French for their enemies and conquerors.

P A R I S, May 18.

A courier is arrived and brought the news of the taking of Milan.

Head Quarters at Plaisance, 20th Floreal, May 9, 1796.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

I have informed you, citizens directors, by my last, of the retreat of the Austrian army, which had repulsed the Po at Valence. They were entrenched along by Logona, Terdoppio, and Tesin, with a view to defend the entrance of the Milanese.

After different marches and movements, military and diplomatic, to induce a belief that I intended to pass the river at Valence, I pushed by a forced march to Castel St. Giovanni, with 3000 grenadiers and 1000 horse. At 11 o'clock at night, the chief of battalion of artillery, Admally and adjutant-general Frumau, advancing with a hundred cavalry, along the bank of the Po to Plaisance, took five boats laden with rice, some officers, 300 sick men, and all the hospital stores of the army.

At nine in the morning we arrived at the Po, opposite to Plaisance: two squadrons of hussars attempted to dispute our passage—we threw ourselves into the boats and landed on the other side—after a few musket shots the cavalry withdrew.

The chief of brigade, de Lafite, as brave as intelligent, was the first to step his foot on shore. The divisions of the army, which were distributed at different distances, hastening their march, the moment the movement was unmasked, and passed in the course of the day.

In the mean-time, Beaulieu informed of our march, was convinced, but too late, that the fortifications of Teslin and the redoubts of Pavia, were useless; that the French republicans were not as weak as Francis I. He ordered 6000 men, and 2000 cavalry to march to meet us, to oppose our landing, or attack us, before we had time to form—he failed in his calculations. At noon I learnt that a division of the enemy was near us—we marched—the enemy had 20 pieces of cannon, and were entrenched in the village of Fombio. The general of brigade, Dellemeigne, with the grenadiers, attacked on the right; the adjutant-general Lamus, on the bank, and the chief of brigade, Lafite, on the left. After a severe cannonade and a well sustained resistance, the enemy founded a retreat; we pursued them to Acida. They lost a part of their baggage, 300 horses, and 300 men killed or prisoners, with many officers.

During the night another body of 3000 Austrians, which was at Gais, departed at 4 o'clock to succour the troops at Fombio. Having arrived near Codogno, the head quarters of general Leharpe, at two o'clock in the morning, they sent forward some men who silenced the sentinels. General Leharpe mounted his horse to learn what was taking place, he ordered a half brigade to advance, the enemy was beaten and dispersed, but by an irreparable misfortune for the army, general Leharpe was killed by a cannon shot. The republic has lost a man much attached to her cause, the army one of their best generals, and all soldiers a comrade as brave as rigid in discipline. General Berthier repaired to Codogno immediately, he pursued the enemy, took Casal and a great quantity of baggage. The 70th half brigade and general Menars, behaved perfectly well.

The success at Fombio is, in a great measure, due to the bravery of the chief of brigade, Lafite. I recommend to the directory the son of general Leharpe for the place of lieutenant of cavalry.

I request the confirmation of adjutant-general Frontin, who, not included in the labours of Prairial, has never ceased to serve with courage. The passage of the Po is one of the most important operations. There had been bets laid that we should not pass it within two months.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Head Quarters, Plaisance, 20 Floreal.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Citizen President, The brave Stengel is dead, in consequence of his wounds: I have sent to his family the letter which you addressed to him.

You will find subjoined the articles of a suspension of arms which I have granted to the duke of Parma. I will transmit to you, as soon as possible, the most beautiful pictures of Corregio; among others one of St. Jerome, said to be his master piece. I declare to you that this saint takes a very bad time to go to Paris. I trust you will accord him the honours of a museum. I repeat the request, that some known artists may be sent to make choice of the most rare curiosities, and such as they shall think worthy of being conveyed to Paris.

All the arrangements are made for the supply of the army of the Alps, there will be no difficulty in their passage.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Conditions of a suspension of arms concluded between the French army and the duke of Parma.

Suspension of arms concluded between the French army of Italy, and the duke of Parma, and of Plaisance, by the means of the general Buonaparte, commander of the French army, and M. M. the marquis Antonio Pallavicini, and Filippo Della Rosa, plenipotentiaries of the duke of Parma, under the mediation of the count of Valdeparison, minister of Spain at Parma.

Art. 1. There shall be a suspension of arms between the army of the French republic and the duke of Parma, until peace shall be established between the two states. The duke of Parma shall send plenipotentiaries to Paris, to treat with the executive directory.

Art. 2. The duke of Parma shall pay a military contribution of two millions of livres, money of France, to be paid in bills of exchange on Genoa, whether in place or money. There shall be 500,000 livres paid in five days—the rest in the following decade.

Art. 3. The duke shall furnish twelve hundred draught horses, with the harness, four hundred dragoons, with the accoutrements, and one hundred saddle horses for the superior officers of the army.

Art. 4. He shall transmit twenty paintings at the choice of the commander in chief from among those now preserved in the duchy.

Art. 5. He shall within 15 days turn into the magazines of the army, at Tortona, ten thousand quintals of corn, five thousand of oats, and have two thousand beehives at the disposal of the commissary-general, for the use of the army.

Art. 6. Excepting the above contributions the estates of the duke of Parma shall be treated as neutral states, until the end of the negotiations which are about to be entered upon at Paris.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Antonio Pallavicini, Filippo Della Rosa.

Head Quarters at Plaisance, 20 Floreal.

A true copy,

BUONAPARTE.

Head Quarters at Chambeay, 24 Floreal, May 13.

Kellerman, commander in chief of the army of the Alps, to the executive directory.

Citizen President,

I learn, by an express, that general Buonaparte has dispatched to the directory, the order of march for the half brigades, which I have detached to the army of Italy. The right column will pass by the valley of Sture—that of the left by the valley of Aoste. I have communicated to these half brigades the opinion which the directory entertained of their courage and discipline. I can assure the directory beforehand that they will merit the testimonies of satisfaction which they are promised.

The directory may count on my efforts in the execution of the last plan contemplated. I will second my colleague in the same manner as though both armies were one.

Health and respect.

(Signed)

KELLERMAN.

1st Prairial, May 20.

Copy of a letter from citizen Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Citizen Directors,

I was of opinion that the crossing of the river Po, would have been the boldest action of the campaign, as likewise the battle of Mellefimo, one of the most vigorous actions ever known; but I have now to relate the battle of Lody.

The 21st, at three o'clock in the morning, the head quarters reached Casal; at nine our van-guard encountered the enemy defending the approach of Lody. I immediately ordered all the cavalry to mount, and four pieces of cannon, which had just arrived to be placed.

General Angereau's division who had slept at Borgotho and that of general Massina who had slept at Casal, marched immediately; mean-time the van-guard overtook all the different posts of the enemy, and took from them one piece of cannon. We entered Lody in pursuit of the enemy, who had already crossed Adda, over the bridge. Beaulieu with all his army was ranged in order of battle: 33 pieces of cannon defended the passage of the bridge. I caused all my artillery to be placed in one battery. The cannonade for several hours was very vigorous. As soon as the army arrived, they were ranged under a close column, having at their head the second battalion of the carabinieri, and followed by all the battalions of grenadiers, bearing the charge and exclaiming, *Vive la Republique*.

We soon reached the bridge, which is one hundred fathoms in length; the enemy made on us a tremendous discharge, the head of our column seemed for a moment to hesitate; our situation was really critical. General Berthier, Massina, Cervoni, d'Allemagne, the chiefs of the brigade Lafite, and the chief of the battalion Dupet, all perceived it, and throwing themselves at the head of the army, decided the fate of the engagement.

Our formidable column overtook all that opposed it, all the enemy's artillery was carried away from them; Beaulieu's order of battle was broke, and in its flight spread every where terror and death. In an instant their whole army was scattered.

General Ruten, Asperau and Barrant, crossed as soon as their division arrived and completed the victory. The cavalry crossed the Adda by a ford which being very bad, delayed their march, and by that means prevented their charging the enemy. The horse of the enemy charged our troops, but did not find it an easy matter to terrify them. Night coming on and the extreme fatigue of the troops, part of whom had already marched more than ten leagues on the same day, we were not allowed to pursue them any further. The enemy lost 20 pieces of cannon, two or three thousand men either killed, wounded or taken prisoner. Citizen Lator, adjutant-general of general Massina, received several wounds with a broad sword.

I demand that this brave officer be made chief of a battalion. Citizen Marmurat, my aid-de-camp, chief of a battalion, had his horse wounded under him. Citizen Marrols, my aid-de-camp captain, had his coat fitted with balls; the courage of this young officer is equal to his activity.

If I was to give the names of all the militaires who distinguished themselves on that glorious day, I should name all the carabineers, and grenadiers of the vanguard, and almost all the officers of the état-major. But I must not forget to mention the brave Berthier, who was on that day a cannonier, a horseman and a grenadier at the same time. Sogny, chief of brigade, who commanded the artillery, behaved gallantly.

Beaulieu fires with the remainder of his army; he is now crossing over the river of Venice; several towns of which have shut their gates. Since the beginning of the campaign, though we had very warm actions, and the army of the republic were oftentimes forced to shew a great deal of boldness, none of them has yet been so terrible as the crossing of the bridge of Lody. If we lost but few men, it is owing to the haste of the execution, and the sudden effect which the mass and tremendous fire of that intrepid column produced on the army of the enemy. I demand that citizen Mounier be confirmed adjutant-general, who serves in that capacity, although he is not included in this affair. I demand that citizen Rey, aid-de-camp of the brave Massins, and citizen Thoirer, worthy adjutant of the third battalion of the grenadiers, be both made captains.

As soon as we shall be settled in a place, I will forward you a list of those who have distinguished themselves on that glorious day.

The commissary of the government was always by me; the army is much indebted to his activity.

BUONAPARTE.
Letter from the commissary of the executive directory near the armies of Italy and the Alps, to the executive directory.

Citizen Directors,
Immortal glory to the brave army of Italy! thanks and gratitude to the wisely bold commander who directs it! the battle fought yesterday will be ever memorable in the annals of history; here are the particulars of which I give you a sketch, being hurried by time and the crowd of business which do not give me much leisure.

You have been informed of the crossing of the Po, and of what took place in the adjacent parts of Pizzighettone. We set out yesterday from Plaisance, with the commander in chief, for Casal, which general Berthier, chief of the état-major, had taken the day before. Hence we marched to the van guard, which directed its course towards Lody, in pursuit of the enemy. The commander in chief had so placed the several divisions of the army, that within two or three hours time, they could join in one point; his design was to come to a general action. We found before us, at no great distance from Lody, a small battalion of Nadasti, and two squadrons of horse, defending the passage, with four pieces of cannon. An action took place; the enemy after having had several men killed, and lost one piece of cannon, were forced to evacuate the town of Lody and to fall back on the main body of their army, which stood on the left bank of the Adda. We had hardly entered Lody, when Beaulieu's army began a heavy cannonade upon the town. Their design was to hinder the crossing of the bridge which he had not had time to cut off, and which was defended by 10,000 men, both infantry and horse. General Buonaparte himself ran immediately thither, and under a hail of case shot, caused two pieces of cannon to be placed at the entrance of the bridge to hinder the enemy from attempting to cut it off, and while the cannonade was going on vigorously on both sides, he ordered Angereau, general of a division, to join him as soon as possible; he also gave orders to general Massins, to range under one column the four thousand carabineers and grenadiers; and kept every thing ready for the crossing of the bridge.

That column of republican heroes being formed, he went through the different ranks. His presence inspired the soldiers with enthusiasm. He was received with repeated acclamations of "Vive le Republic!" He ordered the charge to be best, and immediately the soldiers with the swiftness of lightning rushed on the bridge. The heavy shower of cannon and musket shot which the enemy poured on us, kept for a moment the column, and had like to have shaken it; but general Berthier, chief of the état-major, threw himself at their head, and being gallantly seconded by Massins, general of a division, and by the generals of the brigades, Cervoni and d'Allemagne, made them force the passage. The grenadiers threw themselves on the enemy's pieces and in an instant carried them away. The action continued, and the victory was yet uncertain, when general Angereau, with a forced march, arrived with his division, whose vanguard was commanded by general Rues, and completed the defeat of the enemy. They were driven out of all their posts, leaving behind them all their train of artillery, waggon and baggage, and the field covered with dead.

The result of the most glorious victory of the campaign, on account of the obstacles we had to surmount, 1500 men made prisoners, 1200 killed or wounded, 600 horses killed, 400 taken, 18 or 20 pieces of cannon, and one howitzer taken. Had it not been for the night, we should have picked up the scattered remnants of Beaulieu's army.

There has been on that glorious day as many brave actions performed as there are republicans in the army. Every one did his duty. But I must not fail to dwell on the merit and courage of Marmurat, chief of a battalion, and Marrols, aid-de-camp to the general in chief. The first, who on all occasions has displayed as much activity as bravery, carried off, at the head of a

detachment of horse, the first piece of cannon from the enemy. The other carrying the general in chief's orders, passed several times through the case shots of the enemy, in cool blood and with an admirable intrepidity. He had his coat all over fitted with balls.

Salut et fraternité.

SALICETTI.

The executive directory to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the North.

Defenders of your country,

Again the din of war is re-echoed from the banks of the Rhine! No sooner is the campaign of Italy opened than conquered kings are compelled to implore peace—than the scattered remains of armies, intending the overthrow of the republic, find a safety but in a shameful flight, or in as shamefully concealing themselves in impenetrable woods or pestilential marshes. What madness then can possess the heart of that cruel enemy, who in the midst of his own disasters and of our triumphs, has had the temerity to break the truce which he himself demanded and which you generously granted him, in the hopes of an approaching peace? Can he expect to revenge on you the blows which your invincible brethren have inflicted on him in Italy, and can he already have forgotten the terrible proofs you have given him that the same blood flows in your veins? But no, secure and far from your formidable arms, he calculates how many men will perish, how many tears will flow, how many groans will arise, before you can reach him.

Governed by the inhuman English, he receives their gold and their contempt; for the price of his abject submission, and of his bravest warriors.

Let your republican bayonets, ye soldiers of France, cause those monsters coalesced against the human species to tremble upon their tottering thrones. Let your ardent courage overthrow all obstacles. Let this prolonged combat of the liberty of the people against tyranny, soon cease, and let those ambitious despots who yet dare to meet you in the field, prostrate themselves at the sight of your victorious arms—think of the cause that you defend—think of your country and your glory, follow your own examples, and imitate your brothers of Italy.

Signed, **CARNOT**, President.
LAGARDE, Secretary General.

NEWBURYPORT, July 23.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

Last Wednesday captain Seward arrived here 9 days from Bermuda, bringing information that the inhabitants of that place were expecting attachments from the court of Great Britain, on their private estates, to refund the property belonging to American citizens, which had been illegally taken, and unlawfully condemned by their courts of vice admiralty. They had stopped the sales of many cargoes lately captured, one of which was that of the Caroline, of this port. Those articles that were sold were prohibited exportation by a very heavy duty.

CONFIRMATION.

Thursday, captain Gunnison arrived, 10 days from Guadeloupe. July 9, lat. 27, boarded by a Bermudian privateer, papers examined, dismissed, and informed that American property in future would not be stopped, as they were not allowed to libel it at Bermuda.

BOSTON, July 23.

AGREEABLE INTELLIGENCE.

From ALICANT, May 10, 1796.

The cloud which lately obscured the negotiations between the United States and Algiers, is entirely dissipated: A letter from one of the first houses in Alicante, says, our subsequent letter will advise you of the final settlement between the United States and the regency of Algiers. All vessels for here are now safe.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Late last evening the brig Commerce, captain W. Downs, arrived at this port from Gibraltar, which he left on the 23d June. Capt Downs informs, that every circumstance respecting the French victories in Italy, is kept a profound secret there—that there is still danger for the American flag up the Straits—the American ambassador at Cadix had obtained three months indulgence from Algiers, after the expiration of the term for the reception of the cash, but that a cruiser had appeared off Gibraltar, with several boats, and boarded an English vessel, supposing her to be an American, but let her go on finding the mistake; the American captain had been again cautioned by the American ambassador through the consuls, not to proceed higher up. A number of Danes had been taken some time since, but peace was again procured for them, but nothing short of the (lost) 300,000 dollars will continue the American peace after July 7, when the three months indulgence expired.

Capt. D. also informs, that admiral Man's squadron arrived here to rest, a few days before he sailed—and that admiral Richery's squadron was still at Cadix, one ship and one frigate short of admiral Man's force.

ANNAPOLIS, August 4.

For the **MARYLAND GAZETTE.**

The **INQUIRER**, No. XII.

Quis inquit

Tam patiens iras, tam fortis ut trepidet se?

July.

THE two following letters have not much to recommend them to those who desire nothing but novel-

ty of subject, but if they are considered with respect to their intention, they will be found to contain some truths which would prove useful if properly attended to.

To the **INQUIRER**.

SIR,

As you have taken upon yourself the office of a moral guide, it is your duty to point out the path of truth, and to let slip no opportunity of reproaching that conduct that tends to debase a man below the level of his species. I shall submit to you a subject, which, though it cannot boast of novelty, yet may have a tendency to strengthen your own observations. I am venturing to say something of those who profess themselves persons of fashion. I look back, Mr. Inquirer, with regret and indignation, at the conduct of some young men, who, upon their first entrance into life, instead of adopting such a behaviour as would attract the attention and respect of all, do nothing but consult their glances about the best manner of decking their delicate persons. Those that come under this description look down upon those that walk the "cool sequestered vale of life" as if they were beings of a subordinate nature. They condemn them with papal authority to perpetual insignificance, as creatures whom nobody knows, as the scum of the earth, and born only to minister to their pride.

Does this distinction consist in wisdom? No; for we find the ignorant claim it; yet, Sir, I am sorry to say that some men of sense are so carried away by example, as to obey all the dictates of fashion. It commonly happens that there is a combination of two or three who imitate each other, and who wish to maintain that what they do is proper; and all that appertains to them: the quintessence of beauty; and these two or three are perpetually affecting new modes, which are immediately adopted by a herd of imitators: it is of very little consequence to them whether it is right or wrong, beautiful or deformed; provided it be fashionable, that is sufficient. Teach the man of sense, Mr. Inquirer, to scorn these butterfly beings: let him despise men whose happiness depends upon such trivial objects.

My correspondent, (who signs himself "Lollius") then goes on to show the opinion of a celebrated author on this subject, and concludes with some very good advice to guard against popery.

The other letter which I have received is as follows:

Mr. Inquirer,

I apprehend that it has not escaped your observation, how an age disdaining what is natural and simple, appears to launch precipitantly into artificial ornaments: As to dress, it is too glaring to need animadversion; but I hope it will not be improper to advert a little to our improvement in eloquence.

It is the peculiar beauty of the ancients to have followed the graceful simplicity of nature in their actions as well as in their dress; but now a-days refinement is added to refinement, and we shall soon prove the unwieldy pupils of affectation. Chesterfield has given lectures on both heads; how to assume the majestic grimace with the ignoble sentiment; however, as there is a gradual advancement in every science, it was left for the peculiar glory of our time to introduce a rhetorical figure, which neither Aristotle nor Longinus thought of, as conducive to the embellishment of language: The moderns have now discovered two which were unknown to Demosthenes and Tully. One of these has been frequently noticed by the critics, and which they call *egotism*; I will be allowed to remark on the other, and, (with the permission of the learned) would call it *juratism*.

As it is pleasing to have the origin and use of discoveries, I will be pardoned, if yielding to a natural impulse, I make the attempt. I would ascribe egotism to vanity, but the other to a defect of sense, which requires some high toned expletive to supply it. The hawking and cough are done away, and our ears are entertained with a thrilling sound, to prevent any chasm in the concatenation of thought.

I have frequently heard famous declaimers pour forth their vehement oratory, and so copiously did they employ this figure, that I am sure one third of what they said consisted of it. They pronounced it with so much zest that every sympathizing idea that generally arises on hearing a bad speaker was prevented. I found no small matter of amusement in connecting the varied sentences as they were uttered, interlarded with *juratist* expletives. It would be no useless employment to exhibit these orations, stripped of their adventitious graces, to these rhetoricians to revise. A cool criticism would more efficaciously set forth their beauties than all the remarks and instructions of the moralist.

It would be difficult to find out the inventor of this noble figure. Has it been brought across the Atlantic? I will not venture to pronounce, but I think it an easy matter to depict his character. A Raphael would not need a sight of his countenance to draw his features, nor a Lavater to hear a curse to analyze them: Great would the number of those be who would acknowledge their obligations to this great personage: The bully would come forward and say, "With oaths have I often luminated dismay on the soul of my adversary;" the gambler, "Often have I concealed under this specious veil the distress of anxious suspense;" the political declaimer would confess to his *monitors* how often he gracefully supplied a vacuum of thought, and sweetly diversified his harangues with it; and a long list of others which it would tire me to relate.

The influence of no discovery ever extended farther. A designer, conversing with me on the subject of passions, affirmed, that actual observation proved to him that the human species was not acted upon by such violent passions in America as in the old world. This invention is certainly not the offspring of reason, and

national prejudice may perhaps warp me in my inquiry, I shall not determine whether it is the production of Europe or America; or invented by Old Nick himself.

"I wish, Sir, it were possible to exterminate this exotic from our country. As I had rather behold a plain unadorned blank than superfluous decoration, so I would rather hear the discourses of our countrymen interrupted by chains and silence than filled with such expletives. 'Tis true that the discourse of many a diffuse orator would become unaccountably laconic; yet, on the other hand, the cause of virtue, innocence, politeness, and religion, dearer than all, would suffer."

Your's, &c.

"On the 20th ultimo, departed this life, at Green hill, in her 29th year Mrs. ELEANOR CHAPMAN, the consort of major HENRY HENLEY CHAPMAN; her funeral was attended by a very numerous and respectable congregation. She was the youngest daughter and youngest child of the late Samuel Hanlon, Esq. For the last seven years, during a season of uninterrupted bodily affliction, embittered by the loss of very near and very dear relatives, the most poignant anguish mortality is heir to, she exhibited a perfect pattern of patient piety, and furnished in her last moments one more proof that over the humble, the virtuous and pious, death can boast of no "king," the grave of no "victory." She met the king of terrors not only with composure but triumph."

"In giving characters of the dead, truth is too often sacrificed to panegyric. Of this excellent lady more might with truth be said than would probably be believed by those who had not the pleasure of her acquaintance, those who had, cannot but lament their own loss while they rejoice at her gain, in having flown from grievous pain and sickness to partake of bliss unspokeable."

Patowmack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional capital are hereby required to pay to WILLIAM HARTS-HORNE, treasurer, at Alexandria, twenty per cent. on the amount of each share by them held, on or before the first day of September next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN, } Directors.
TOBIAS LEAR;

A general meeting of the old and new stockholders will be held at the house of JOHN WISE, in Alexandria, on the first Monday in August next, to begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

Alexandria, July 31, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.

ON the first Monday in September next, an election will be held for two electors, for the purpose of choosing the senate for the state of Maryland.

And on the first Monday in October next an election will be held for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly, and one member to represent the second district in the congress of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an election will be held for one elector, to elect the president and Vice-President of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from George-town, without any provocation, on Tuesday morning the 26th of July, 1796, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM KNOWLES, by trade a cabinet-maker, about five feet five or six inches high, round shoulders, down look, and knock-kneed; had on a dark coloured coat, hanken overalls and jacket, and other things rather tedious to mention; he is a very artful fellow, as he has been accustomed to running away, and will persist in it if attacked. Whoever secures said fellow in any goal, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forewarned harboring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

MIDDLETON and KING

N. B. He is supposed he will make for Baltimore, as he was formerly a sailor, and take shipping.

To be RENTED,

THAT valuable FARM, commonly known by the name of GREENSBURY'S POINT, at present in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, containing about 350 acres of arable land, equal in quality to any in this state, with negroes, stock, and plantation utensils, or without the stock, as may be most agreeable; there is a commodious dwelling-house and every necessary out house; there is to be sown about 100 bushels of wheat. Also a farm, adjoining the above, of about 250 acres of arable land, commonly known by the name of BAXMAN'S FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN WALKER, with three negroes, a good dwelling house, and other improvements. These farms lie within one mile of the city of Annapolis, where there is a good market for all sorts of produce, fruit, &c. The land lies on the north side of Severn river, and very different from any lands on the south side thereof. For terms apply to captain MANAWAY, at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Baitan, Talbot county.

DAVID KERR.

June 23, 1796.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Saturday the 6th of August next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises,

ONE undivided half of the sloop HOPE, as the new lays in the Dock, being a part of the estate of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, she is a square stern'd vessel, built at West river in the year 1784, burthen thirty-three tons, in good repair. She may be viewed on application to captain JOHN SANDS, who owns the other half. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, July 26, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be sold at this office, price three eighths of a dollar,

REFLECTIONS

On the proposition to communicate, by a navigable canal, the waters of Chesapeake with those of Delaware Bay;

Addressed

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

HAVING experienced for some years past the many evils and inconveniences that arise from my servants carrying off all the choicest and best fruit of the VINEYARD, under the pretence that they are allowed the privilege of so doing, I now expressly and openly forbid it, they have no right to sell any thing of that kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous principles will take notice of this advertisement; others will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am determined to prevent it, if necessary, by legal prosecution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing of that sort will be requisite.

J. HALL.

July 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's county court, the next September term, for a commission to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and line trees of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeably to act of assembly in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have demands against the estate of Doctor MICHAEL PUE, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to appear at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, on E. K. Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, with their claims legally authenticated, when a dividend will be made among the creditors, pursuant to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

MARY PUE, Administratrix of
MICHAEL PUE, deceased.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1796.

Wanted Immediately,

A NEGRO WOMAN (without a young child) in a small family, to whom generous wages will be given. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

July 21, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH THOMPSON, late of St. Mary's county, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those that have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the tenth day of October next, those who do not exhibit their claims on or before that day will be considered as excluded afterwards.

HENRY MILES, Administrator.

Annapolis, July 19, 1796.

TAKEN up, on the shore of Kent Island, a small BATTEAU, built with oak timbers, has mulberry row-locks, an iron chain fixed to her bow, and a scull hole through her stern. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, first proving his property and paying charges.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Junr.

Wants a Place,

AS an ASSISTANT in a counting-room, or as superintendent in a retail store, one who can come recommended. Inquire at this office.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the house of Mr. Thomas Glass, near Queen Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on the morning of the 15th of last May, a dark brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a very small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, and has been galled on his breast with the girth. The above reward will be given for securing the thief and horse, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, paid by

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

July 13, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up by the 6th of October next.

MRS. W. D. ADDISON, Primrose-hill; John

Atkins, Anne-Arundel county; Mrs. Brice, Susanna Brewer, William Brodgen (3), James Boyd, John R. Brice, Robert Butler, Annapolis; John Beard, near Annapolis; Joseph Barnes, Kent Island.

Clerk of Anne-Arundel county, John Callahan (2), Nicholas Carroll, Annapolis; John Cornwall, near London-town; Philemon Lloyd Chew, Richard Chew, Herring Bay.

Elizabeth Dowton, Elizabeth Duffin, Gabriel Davall (5), John Davidson (2), Dawson and Co. Bennett Darnall, care of William Cooke; Richard Daws, Annapolis; Hy. Hall Dorsey, Indian Landing.

James Earle, attention of John Gwinn, Annapolis; Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

Mrs. P. Gillis, care of Mr. Pinkney, John Gwinn (4), John M. Gantr, Jacob Graybill, Thomas Graham, William Gilman, care of George Mann, Annapolis; John Groves, Pig Point.

Thomas Harwood, treasurer, Samuel H. Howard, Annapolis; Elizabeth Henderson (5), at Mrs. Hellelius's; Rezin Hammond, care of Mrs. Aquilar, Richard Harwood, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Harrison, Cedar Grove; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay.

Judge Iredell, Annapolis; Jane Johnson, West river.

Captain Robert Lyon, William Laurence (2); Thomas Libbey, Annapolis.

Juliana M'Hard, at Mrs. Dowton's; James Mac-kubin, Luther Martin (2); John May, Gilbert Muddock, Annapolis; Mrs. Molchop, near Annapolis.

Esther Nath, at Mr. Ogle's, Annapolis.

Madam Pineau, at Mrs. Mann's; Margaret Pryse, Thomas Price (2), Edward J. Pryse, Mr. Peach, Annapolis; Thomas Purdy, West river.

Margaret Rogers, at Mr. Kilty's; Henry Ridgely (2), Samuel Ringgold, John Ridgely, jun. John Reigel, Annapolis.

Robert Smith (3), Vachel Stevens, William Smith, John Smith, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

Treasurer of the Western Shore, John A. Thomas, in his absence James Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard (4), Herring Bay.

Washington Van Bibber, Thomas Unsworth, Annapolis.

William Wells, Mr. Wilmore, Annapolis; John Weems, jun. Herring creek; Richard Welch (3), near Pig Point.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

No letters will be delivered without the money, July 1, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by act of assembly to receive subscriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to subscribers, that attendance will be given by said commissioners on Monday the 29th day of August, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Discount and Deposit, in Baltimore-town, for the purpose of receiving, in gold or silver, one sixth part of each persons subscription, or whatever further part the subscribers may think proper to advance.

Any person neglecting to pay his said one sixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his subscription, in conformity to the act of assembly for establishing this Bank.

N. B. As soon as the returns from the different counties in the state are received, an alphabetical list of the stockholders will be published.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th instant, a negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very small and feet remarkably long for one of his size; he has lost a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his escape a new cotton jacket and trousers of the same, an under waistcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro shoes, cut down a small distance before to prevent them from pressing the upper part of his feet, with nail in the soles and heels, and an old pair of yarn stockings; his wool is short, having been not long since cut off. He has been several times on these trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leesburgh and Alexandria goals, and taken from the latter in July last. It is expected he will change his dress, and that he may have a pass, as he had when last out one, which he says he had from a person in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for securing him, so that he be had again, at thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a less distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL make application to Baltimore county court, at their next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Baltimore county called CLOVERLY CARROLL'S ISLAND.

June 22, 1796.

N. CARROLL.

STATE OF MARYLAND. An ACT for NATURALIZATION. Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this State: And whereas many foreigners from the limits of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this State, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this State do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this State, from any nation, kingdom or State, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this State, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Mennonist or Tinker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the State of Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the said State, and that I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or prince, or any other State or government," (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken to be a natural born subject of this State; and shall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this State; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this State, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this State seven years previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property and estate required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court; and any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such shall be allowed in every court of this State.

And, to encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this State, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner coming into this State and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this State.

And, to encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this State, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this State, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this State.

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, passé dans la Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre constitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, si on les faisoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un acte, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répètera et signera, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelque un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Mennonist ou Dunker) à savoir: Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me croirai point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement, (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et l'affirmation, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelque un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont assés de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant reçu et considéré comme sujet natif de cet état et sera adonné le droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges de tel sujet; pourvu que, pendant les sept ans qui en

seront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet acte, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'assemblée générale, ou délégué au congrès, qu'il n'ait fait la résidence dans cet état, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointment, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds exigés par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration respectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conseil, avec le tems où ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite cour. Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la première cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enregistré dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroît, par la liste de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregistré dans les mémoires, que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdit, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de métiers, ou artisans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun impôt sur eux ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

STAAT MARYLAND. NATURALISIRUNG-GESZ, Gegeben in der November Sitzung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist den Reichtum und die Stärke dieses Staates zu befördern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesetz bürgerlicher und gottedienlicher Freyheit verschafft ist, die Milde unseres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unseres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unseres Handels veranlaßt werden mögen in diesen Staat sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates genießen, theilhaftig gemacht werden würden:

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Dals jede Person, die hinfüro in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter dastellen, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Bethörung wenn es ein Quaker, Mennonist oder Dunker ist, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. (schwere, oder betheure, "dals ich hinfüro ein Bürger des Staats Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staat treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dals ich mich nicht ansonden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staat oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung, Gehorsam zu leisten;" (welch besagten Eid oder Bethörung, und vorbedachte Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter dastellen, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gericht hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich leisten zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates zu seyn geachtet, dafür gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dals nicht länger ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt bestell, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Verammlung, oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreß erwählbar seyn soll; et habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staat gewohnt, und weise das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bei der Verfassung und Regierungsform ertheilt wird, irgend eines besagten respectiven Aemters zu verwalten.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dals der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sitzung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verzeichniß der Namen derjenigen Personen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath besagten Eid oder Bethörung respective leisten und unterschreiben, und besagte Erklärung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gemacht, einlefern soll; dalm er es in besagten Gerichts Protokoll eintrage: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der besagten Eid oder Bethörung vor sich leisten laßt, soll bey dem besagten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichniß der Namen der Personen, welche vor ihm besagten Eid oder Bethörung respective geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einlefern, damit er es dem Protokoll besagten Gerichts eintrage.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dals ein Beurlaubungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, einen

Grafschafts-Gerichte: Dals irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beurlaubungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dals es aus dem protokolirten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhele, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben—für ein zureichendes Zeugnis und Beweis seyen, und davon, dals solche Person Bürger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dals in jedem Gerichts-Note dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich darin niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dals, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staat, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesen Staat kommt, und vorbedachte Erklärung und Eid oder Bethörung thut und unterschreibt, ihm oder seinem Eigenthume, keine Abgabe auferlegt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge, Gewerbetreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dals keine Abgabe irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbetreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant ist, in diesen Staat kommt, und vorbedachte Erklärung und Eid oder Bethörung thut und unterschreibt, oder seinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate auferlegt werden solle.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. 1.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000 dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000	35,000
5 ditto	1,000	5,000
10 ditto	400	5,000
20 ditto	100	2,000
35 ditto	50	2,750
5750 ditto	12	69,000
To be raised for the canal,		26,250

5847 Prizes, 11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. 1. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S, 07
At the Printing-Office.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment. Those whose accounts are of long-standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber soliculously hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.
Annapolis, April, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a foal HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of the nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.
July 8, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.